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in the south; one looks in vain, and perhaps without justification in so short a chapter, for the charm of Professor Haskins's two chapters on the same subject. The last chapter in the section, that upon Religion and the Civil Tradition, inevitably suggests Mr. H. O. Taylor's *Mediaeval Mind*.

The middle section of the book, upon the period from 1250 to 1789, seemed to the reviewer its best part. The political history of the years from 1250 to 1315 is rapidly passed over, and there follow three excellent chapters upon the Despots, the Renaissance, and the Italian Wars. In view of the little space at his disposal, the author of the chapter on the Despots paints a surprisingly complete and accurate picture. In reading the story of the Italian Wars, one admires the boldness with which the author condenses the mass of detail into four pages, and then effectually summarizes the lasting results of the period. Of particular value, because of the great lack of material in English upon the subject, is the forty-page chapter on the Social and Intellectual History of the period 1528-1789.

The section upon the evolution of unity is, again, in view of the need of condensation, satisfactory as an introduction to more detailed studies. It would not be fair to compare this part of the book with studies like those of Bolton King. Nothing original was attempted. One does regret, however, that only eleven pages have been assigned to the period since 1870.

For the sake of a later edition, it may not seem out of place to note that "seven centuries had" not "exactly passed between the promise of Pippin and the death of Innocent IV." (p. 93).

A bibliography is appended, which does not claim to be complete, but only to "indicate a few of the more obvious and readily accessible sources". It is, nevertheless, a very useful, and, in general, well-chosen list; hardly anywhere else can one find so good an introductory bibliography for the beginner. One notices with surprise, however, the absence of Hazlitt's *History of Venice*. For the Risorgimento, only "a few accessible works" are given; it is strange not to find Mr. W. R. Thayer's life of Cavour.

T. F. J.

*Hugo Grotius, the Father of the Modern Science of International Law.* By HAMILTON VREELAND, jr., LL.B., Ph.D. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1917. Pp. xiii, 258. \$2.00.)

At the present juncture, a study of the life and purposes of Hugo Grotius is especially appropriate, for the greatest of his works, the *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*, was dictated by a desire to introduce into the relations between states an order based upon ethical principles and the accepted practices of nations, and to combat what our author characteristically describes as "the hideous, lying diplomacy of Machiavelli's Prince" (p. 176). Hence the appearance of this interesting sketch of

the life of Grotius is most timely, the more so as there is no adequate biography available in English, and the standard biographies, that of Brandt and van Cattenburgh in Dutch and that of Burigny in French, date back respectively to 1727 and 1752.

From the biographer's point of view, the work, though admittedly exiguous and uncritical, is quite satisfactory: the author has succeeded in giving a sympathetic picture of the chief incidents in the life of Grotius and in explaining clearly the problems and controversies with which he had to deal. If any portion of the book were to be singled out as particularly worthy of mention, it would probably be the account of the diplomatic activities of Grotius at Paris as the ambassador of Queen Christina of Sweden. Perhaps the body of the text has been too much padded with lengthy citations, but in truth the citations are so well chosen that this will scarcely be noticed. It is a matter of regret, however, that in writing the life of a world-figure of the significance of Grotius, the author has satisfied himself so completely with the results reached by Brandt and Burigny in the eighteenth century and has not undertaken a more careful study of the abundant original and supplementary printed materials.

It is, however, in his attempts to estimate the value of the juristic writings of Grotius, that our author lays himself open to more serious criticism. Thus the discussion in chapter VIII. as to the nature and development of the *jus gentium* and its relation to the *jus naturale* would seem to one familiar with either the English or the German treatises on Roman law a rather unfortunate labor of supererogation; however, if it were necessary, why should the classic conclusions reached by Maine in 1861 on the subject be accepted without reference to this literature? Again, the naïve conception of Machiavelli as the author of a "hideous Machiavellian philosophy" apparently fails to recognize his importance as the first writer to accept a distinction between individual and political standards of conduct. And one searches in vain to justify the author's estimate of Grotius as the great advocate of the court of universal arbitration (p. 242).

It may be of interest to note that the reply to Selden's *Mare Clausum*, which the States General authorized Graswinckel—who had assisted Grotius in the redaction of the *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*—to write (p. 48), later found its way to the press, at least in a modified form, in 1652. Also, the exemption granted in 1622 to the Dutch refugees by Louis XIII. (p. 155) was from the *droit d'aubaine* familiar to students of the prerogative.

In conclusion, it may be said that the work under consideration is of value as a popular exposition of most interesting facts not otherwise ordinarily available. But it can by no means be regarded as a thorough-going and critical study of the life of the "Father of International Law". The last word yet remains to be said.